

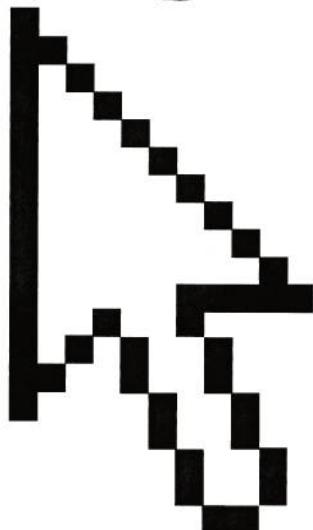
Exhibit A

Microsoft

Microsoft

Computer Dictionary

Fifth Edition



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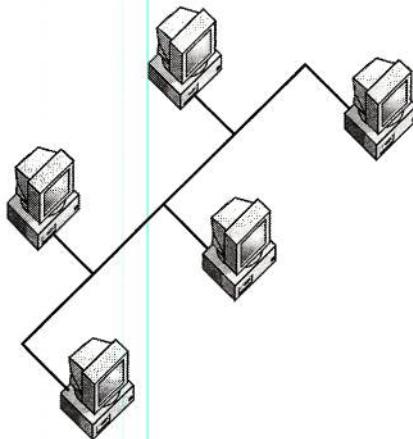
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nal organization promotes the cause focuses on software, supporting legislation against theft. The United States more than 60

es, the ability to read or write to a disk and work to and out of control of ering free services is performed by multiple-user simultaneous data entry known as an example of memory

computer's through a mouse.

or a LAN connected to a network, each are detected (s) to which ases to com- might on a com one ir when two me, bus net- token pass- called: bus on, content- Com-



Bus network. A bus network configuration.

bus system *n.* The interface circuitry that controls the operations of a bus and connects it with the rest of the computer system. *See also bus.*

bus topology *n.* *See bus network.*

button *n.* 1. A graphic element in a dialog box that, when activated, performs a specified function. The user activates a button by clicking on it with a mouse or, if the button has the focus, by hitting the Return or Enter key. 2. On a mouse, a movable piece that is pressed to activate some function. Older mouse models have only one button; newer models typically have two or more buttons.

button bomb *n.* A button on Web pages with the image of a bomb.

button help *n.* Help information displayed via the selection of buttons or icons. Applications such as the World Wide Web, multimedia kiosks, and computer-aided instruction often use button help icons to ease system navigation.

bypass *n.* In telecommunications, the use of communication pathways other than the local telephone company, such as satellites and microwave systems.

byte *n.* Short for binary term. A unit of data, today almost always consisting of 8 bits. A byte can represent a single character, such as a letter, a digit, or a punctuation mark. Because a byte represents only a small amount of information, amounts of computer memory and storage are usually given in kilobytes (1024 bytes), megabytes (1,048,576 bytes), or gigabytes (1,073,741,824 bytes).

Abbreviation: B. *See also* bit, gigabyte, kilobyte, megabyte. *Compare* octet, word.

bytecode *n.* An encoding of a computer program that a compiler produces when the original source code is processed. This encoding is in an abstract, processor-independent form that cannot be directly executed by most CPUs but is highly suitable for further analysis (for example, compiler optimization), for processing by interpreters (for example, executing Java applets within Web browsers), or for use in generation of binary instructions for the target computer's CPU. Intermediate bytecode production is a feature of the compilers for the Pascal and Java programming languages. *See also* central processing unit, compiler (definition 2), interpreter, Java, Java applet, Pascal.

BYTE Information Exchange *n.* *See BIX.*

byte-oriented protocol *n.* A communications protocol in which data is transmitted as a string of characters in a particular character set, such as ASCII, rather than as a stream of bits as in a bit-oriented protocol. To express control information, a byte-oriented protocol relies on control characters, most of which are defined by the coding scheme used. The asynchronous communications protocols commonly used with modems and IBM's BISYNC protocol are byte-oriented protocols. *Compare* bit-oriented protocol.

bytes per inch *n.* The number of bytes that fit into an inch of length on a disk track or a tape. *Acronym:* BPI.